PROGRESS IN SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION*

By R. W. Rogers, SCS

February 6, 1956

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*Prepared at request of Extension Service Committee on Program Projection.

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A. Functions of SCS in the Department's Conservation Program

In 1935 the Congress passed Public Law 46, which established the Soil Conservation Service as an agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This law placed in the Service the responsibility of developing and carrying out a national program of soil and water conservation to:

" . . . provide permanently for the control and prevention of soil erosion and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of reservoirs, and maintain the navigability of rivers and harbors, protect public health, public lands . . . ."

In the early days of Service operations, efforts were directed largely toward the prevention of erosion. In more recent years, this concept has been broadened. Soil conservation has now come to mean increasing farm income and farm efficiency through proper land use, protecting land against all forms of soil deterioration, rebuilding eroded and depleted soil, building up soil fertility, improving grasslands, woodlands, and wildlife lands, conserving water for farm and ranch use, proper agricultural drainage, and irrigation and flood prevention. Modern conservation farming includes the achieving of these objectives and also efficient production on a sustained basis for the national welfare.

The Congress passed Public Law 566 in 1954 authorizing the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with State and local agencies in developing and carrying out a program to prevent damage to the watersheds and streams of the United States from erosion, flood water, and sediment; and for furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; and thereby preserve and protect the Nation's land and water resources. The SCS has been assigned responsibility by the Secretary of Agriculture for administration of Public Law 566 within the Department.

Public Laws 46 and 566 are the basic acts under which the soil and water conservation programs of SCS have been developed. Other programs relate to the development and sale of irrigated lands in the West as authorized by the Wheeler-Case Act; the Flood Control Act of 1936 which provided for flood prevention work in 11 watersheds; and assigned technical responsibilities in the agricultural conservation program.

The soil and water conservation programs for which the SCS is assigned responsibility are conducted cooperatively with other Federal and State agencies. Technical and other assistance are provided to individual farmers and ranchers, conservation groups, and others through locally managed soil conservation districts, watershed associations and other local sponsors.

The present Departmental conservation program consists of four main phases as follows:

1. Research

The Soil and Water Conservation Research Branch of ARS conducts research, directly and in cooperation with the States, on problems relating to soil and water conservation operations. Research needs committees have been established in each State and in Washington. These committees present annual needs reports to the research agencies. The state committees utilize the assistance of five research liaison representatives in the field and one in Washington. These men are joint employees of ARS and SCS.

The Soil Conservation Service conducts soil research cooperatively with the states regarding formation, environment, classification and interpretations as a basis for many kinds of land classification.

2. Education

The Extension Service has the primary responsibility within the Department for educational leadership and for keeping the public informed of agricultural improvements.

The National and State leadership in conservation education is vested in Extension Soil Conservationists administratively responsible to the Administrator in Washington and to the State Directors respectively.

Since cooperation in the soil and water conservation program of the Department and of SCS is on a voluntary basis, it is essential that farmers and ranchers understand:

(a) The general principles of soil and water conservation.
(b) Soil conservation districts and how they operate.
(c) In general, what a conservation plan is and how it is developed
(d) Their part in planning, applying, and maintaining a conservation program on their own lands.

Well-informed farmers and ranchers, who are ready, willing, and able to practice conservation, are a prerequisite to the most effective utilization of the Department's resources.

3. Technical Assistance

The SCS has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as the primary agency of the Department to provide technical assistance in soil and water conservation through soil conservation districts.

The Service also has responsibility for the federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, and works with state agencies in providing published standard soil surveys for all users.

Since soils differ in their capabilities for use and conservation requirements, a soil survey map is made available for each farm or ranch as a basis for conservation planning. Soil Conservationists of the SCS are trained in the subject matter fields of soils, agronomy, biology, woodland, and engineering, as well as farm and ranch management. Conservation technicians focus subject matter of all these professions on the soil problems of a single farm or ranch unit, a watershed, and larger problem areas. In this way land owners are helped to integrate their conservation plan to the capability of their land. Decisions relating to the conservation plan are made by the land owner, after the practical alternatives and the probable results have been explored by the farmer, with the help of a conservation technician.

Application of needed conservation practices frequently involve technical skills that are new or not within the usual experience of farmers and ranchers. Individual farmers and ranchers are assisted with the application of their plans to the land. This includes site selection, design, layout, supervision of construction, furnishing job sheets, and the like.

4. Financial Assistance

The capital requirements for installing needed conservation treatments often exceed readily available cash to individual farmers and ranchers. Thus, some land treatment measures require amortization over a period of years and, therefore, justify long term loans or other means of credit. Some conservation measures have benefits in the public interest and fully justify public participation in cost-sharing with individual farmers. The Department provides financial assistance as follows:

The Farmers Home Administration has been authorized by Congress to make soil and water conservation loans. The SCS assists FHA in checking the technical soundness of proposed conservation practices or combinations of them for which loans are requested.

The ACPS is authorized to share the costs on approved conservation measures as a means of recognizing the public aspects of conservation measures. This also encourages farmers and ranchers to proceed

with needed conservation treatments at a faster rate than they would otherwise be able to do from their own resources alone. The SCS provides technical assistance with permanent-type conservation practices for which farmers and ranchers request cost-sharing through ACPS. This includes determining need and feasibility, design or layout, supervision of installation, and checking for compliance to technical standards.

B. Coverage of Soil Conservation Districts

Through its memorandums of understanding, the SCS maintains very close working relationships with the nearly 2,700 soil conservation districts throughout the United States and Territories. These locally-organized and farmer-managed districts coordinate the various parts of the conservation program as needed at the local level. In most states, districts also qualify legally as the agency of local government to sponsor watershed projects under Public Law 566. In the few instances, where they do not qualify as legal sponsors, districts function as co-sponsors with other state agencies.

Soil conservation districts are local units of state government which are formed and operate under the provisions of state enabling legislation. About 90 percent of all farms and ranches are in such districts. They are effective means through which the local people and their government can team up to get needed conservation applied to the land.

As of July 1, 1955, a total of 2,674 soil conservation districts had been organized in 48 states, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska. These districts comprise about 1,485,000,000 acres and 4,863,000 farms and ranches, or 90 percent of all the operating units in the country. Sixteen states are completely covered by soil conservation districts as follows:

Alabama	New Hampshire	Nebraska	Kansas
South Carolina	Vermont	Mississippi	Kentucky
Delaware	New Jersey	Iowa	North Carolina
Rhode Island	Massachusetts	Connecticut	Arkansas

Each of the above states reached 100% coverage in the order listed. The Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are also completely covered by districts. Other states which have 90 percent or more of the total farm and ranches in districts are:

Colorado	91.3%	Maryland	97.5	Texas	98.2
Florida	93.7	Montana	95.9	Utah	90.3
Georgia	99.3	North Dakota	97.3	Virginia	98.7
Illinois	96.6	Ohio	95.5	Washington	98.8
Louisiana	99.4	Oklahoma	98.8	West Virginia	99.6
Maine	95.2	Tennessee	90.5	Wisconsin	98.9

The number of districts, farms, and area in districts in all states are shown in the attached table.

The major responsibility for carrying out a sound, vigorous program of soil and water conservation rests with the people who own and operate the land. A nationwide program, however urgent its need, cannot have force in our democracy unless it is accepted as the individual responsibility of farmers and ranchers. It is an accepted function of government to do only those things that need to be done in the public interest, which local people cannot do for themselves. Experience has shown that the conservation movement cannot be successful without the exercising of local responsibility and active leadership by soil conservation district officials.

The new authority for watershed protection and flood prevention work is also founded on these principles of local responsibility and leadership. This provides a means for bringing the "water element" into balance with the "soil element" of the conservation program.

It is highly important that soil conservation districts include the newly authorized approach to the watershed phase as an integral part of the soil and water conservation program, rather than have a separate program. This new approach to watershed work offers an opportunity, where it is needed, to work out major water management problems that can be solved only through group action.

Teamwork is essential if the joint efforts are to be most effective. It is also necessary to have full understanding and full cooperation between soil conservation districts, the Soil Conservation Service, other cooperating Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations.

C. District Cooperators and Basic Plans

When farmers or ranchers become district cooperators, they agree among other things to:

(1) Use their land within its capabilities; and
(2) Treat their land, water, and plant resources according to the needs for protection and improvement.

Both of these objectives are within the basic conservation objectives of the Department of Agriculture and are the key elements of a basic conservation plan for a single farm or ranch. Many districts require new cooperators to indicate in writing their intentions to develop a conservation plan.

More than one and a half million farmers and ranchers have become district cooperators. They have signed cooperative agreements with soil conservation districts, and are actively carrying out various parts of their conservation plans. Technical assistance for surveys, planning, and application of needed practices is provided by the Soil Conservation Service.

More than half of all the farms and ranches in the following states are covered by farmer-district cooperative agreements: Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, and the Territory of Alaska. The number of SCD cooperators and percent of total farms in each state are shown in the attached table.

Of the 1,550,000 cooperators, as of July 1, 1955, more than one million had basic conservation plans covering all their lands. They have made their own decisions regarding future land use, within the capabilities of their land, and have developed basic plans in accordance with the varying needs.

The Soil Conservation Service has furnished soil survey or land capability maps or both, on nearly 500,000,000 acres of land, which are used by cooperators in reaching their own decisions as to the use and treatment of the land. The number of basic conservation plans and acres in them in each state are shown in the attached table.

D. Estimated Upward Trends Ahead

Nationwide the rate of application of soil and water conservation practices has steadily increased year after year since the district program began in 1937. Naturally, some states have shown more progress than others; but there have been substantial increases in all states in the last 10 years.

During this period of two decades, an ever-increasing number of farmers and ranchers have become ready, willing, and able to adopt conservation farming to their own land. They have availed themselves of the services provided through the local districts, including the help of Soil Conservation Service and other cooperating agencies, both State and Federal. They have experienced conservation on their own lands and have exchanged local know-how with their neighbors. This spread of knowledge from one conservation farmer to another, and from one generation to another, has strengthened the whole conservation movement. It has proven to be a practical and effective way of protecting and improving our agricultural resources while using them to provide the needs of our expanding population.

Long-term trends for all types of soil and water conservation work are upward, and there would appear to be an opportunity for dynamic progress in the five-year period immediately ahead.

Additional farmers and ranchers are becoming district cooperators at the rate of about 150,000 each year with some annual fluctuations and a normal turnover due to sale of lands or change in ownership. Title transfers average about 5 percent annually with more frequent change in tenure of operators. These combined influences indicate an estimated 2,000,000 district cooperators by 1960.

Basic conservation plans are being developed on about 120,000 additional farms and ranches each year and this can be expected to increase. However, the cumulative number, at any given time, may also fluctuate slightly due to turnover and changes in farming operations. Present trends indicate around 1,500,000 basic conservation plans covering entire farms and ranches by 1960. At that time, an estimated two-thirds of the practices included in such plans will have been applied to the land by the landowners and operators.

These national trends will, of course, vary by states and will depend largely on the amount and kind of conservation work that cooperators are ready, willing, and able to do at a given time. Shifts in agricultural production from one geographic area to another, conversions in land use, maintenance of applied practices, and changes in types of farming will continue to influence the kind of practices and measures installed on the land.

Long-term trends indicate that annual amounts of vegetative work, such as cover cropping, pasture planting, tree planting, and the like will increase substantially; pond construction, improved water application on irrigated lands, and waterway development will continue to increase; while terracing, farm drainage, and some other structural practices are likely to decline in the amounts newly applied each year.

These trends show that the management-type practices are being renewed from year to year with increased effectiveness, and that other types of practices continue to be applied at a rapid rate. Combinations of all needed soil and water conservation practices are stressed so as to have the most effective conservation program for land treatment, improvement, and watershed protection.

Pilot watershed work is already well under way in 58 projects, where the needed treatments are being installed. Applications for similar projects under 566 legislation have been received for over 400 additional projects, and such applications continue to increase. The necessary watershed surveys and work plan development is in progress for those projects approved for such planning. Therefore, it is evident that field operations in authorized watershed protection projects will increase substantially in the years immediately ahead.

E. Some Factors Affecting Conservation

The factors that influence acceptance of soil and water conservation vary with the physical, economic, and climatic conditions under which farmers and ranchers work.

For a particular farm or ranch, the controlling factors depend on the knowledge and skill of the operator, his objectives for the future, his financial resources, and his ability to develop and carry out an integrated conservation program on his land. These factors are all interwoven as discussed above with research, education, technical, and financial assistance as rendered by agricultural agencies - both state and federal.

Local influences, customs, habits and the personal desires of land operators often control the rate of acceptance of soil and water conservation. Their understanding of the ways and means of achieving conservation and the resulting benefits to them are essential.

Among the more prevalent factors affecting the rate of conservation resource development and land improvement are the following:

(1) Farmers and ranchers need to know the benefits of conservation farming, the relation of increased income to cost of adopting a conservation plan, how to maintain applied practices, and how to apply the findings of research to their own problems.

(2) Availability of credit to many landowners and operators would help them make needed long-term improvements through more adequate use of conservation loans from financial institutions, and from government agencies.

(3) Rapid turnover in farm ownership and changes in farm operations is of major concern in older soil conservation districts having large numbers of cooperators.

(4) Lack of knowledge on the efficient use of new or additional products which result from conservation farming are often of concern to district cooperators - more forage, different crops in longer rotations, higher yields, and new markets are sometimes important considerations.

(5) Adjustments in agriculture cause the conservation farmer to continually re-appraise his planning decisions so as to keep conservation operations in line with changing technology, market outlets, cost-price relationships, weather, and other changes.

(6) Other factors which influence the rate of conservation work are: Part-time farming near urban areas; frequent changes of tenure; historical crop acreage allotments; availability and use of heavy equipment; and many others, some of which are beyond the control of individual farmers or ranchers.

The agencies in the Department can, through coordination of their efforts in both kinds and amounts of assistance, increase the rate of conservation. Local appraisals of all the factors affecting farmers' acceptance of conservation are essential. Such efforts would lead to an improved conservation program, more work on the land, and more exchange of information among farmers and ranchers.

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS ORGANIZED
AND PERCENT OF TOTAL LAND AREA AND FARMS IN SUCH DISTRICTS
July 1, 1955

State	Districts Organized July 1, 1955			Total Land Area (Census)			
						Farms	
	Number	Area	No. Farms	Acres	% in SCD	Number	% in SCD
Alabama	12	32,689,920	211,512	32,689,920	100.0	211,512	100.0
Arizona	46	10,164,429	8,706	72,688,000	14.0	10,412	83.6
Arkansas	74	33,697,129	182,382	33,712,000	100.0	182,429	100.0
California	108	34,559,856	74,292	100,313,600	34.4	137,168	54.2
Colorado	98	38,495,085	41,615	66,510,080	57.9	45,578	91.3
Connecticut	8	3,135,360	15,615	3,135,360	100.0	15,615	100.0
Delaware	3	1,265,920	9,079	1,265,920	100.0	7,448	100.0
Florida	57	28,268,269	53,328	34,727,680	81.4	56,921	93.7
Georgia	27	37,224,960	196,888	37,429,120	99.4	198,191	99.3
Idaho	41	30,472,210	28,238	52,972,160	57.5	40,284	70.1
Illinois	97	32,527,973	188,656	35,798,400	90.9	195,268	96.6
Indiana	67	16,305,488	113,137	23,171,200	70.4	166,627	67.9
Iowa	100	34,264,639	203,159	35,868,800	100.0	203,159	100.0
Kansas	105	52,549,120	131,390	52,549,120	100.0	131,394	100.0
Kentucky	122	25,434,855	216,930	25,512,960	100.0	218,476	100.0
Louisiana	26	27,938,609	123,475	28,903,680	96.7	124,181	99.4
Maine	15	16,485,300	28,910	19,865,600	83.0	30,358	95.2
Maryland	23	6,098,560	35,222	6,323,840	96.4	36,107	97.5
Massachusetts	15	4,999,680	22,178	5,034,880	100.0	22,220	100.0
Michigan	72	27,274,673	138,094	36,494,080	74.7	155,589	88.8
Minnesota	69	25,365,765	118,675	51,205,760	49.5	179,101	66.3
Mississippi	74	30,230,848	251,255	30,238,720	100.0	251,383	100.0
Missouri	32	9,052,738	60,710	44,304,640	20.4	230,045	26.4
Montana	78	86,777,034	33,658	93,361,920	92.9	35,085	95.9
Nebraska	87	48,412,221	106,857	49,064,320	100.0	107,183	100.0
Nevada	31	56,982,590	2,689	70,264,960	81.1	3,110	86.5
New Hampshire	10	5,770,880	13,391	5,770,880	100.0	13,391	100.0
New Jersey	12	4,785,280	24,838	4,814,080	100.0	24,838	100.0
New Mexico	61	58,248,328	17,676	77,767,040	74.9	23,599	74.9
New York	42	21,130,240	100,193	30,684,160	68.9	124,977	80.2

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State	Districts Organized July 1, 1955			Total Land Area (Census)			
						Farms	
	Number	Area	No. Farms	Acres	% in SCD	Number	% in SCD
North Carolina	37	31,422,080	288,508	31,422,080	100.0	288,508	100.0
North Dakota	79	43,630,468	63,635	44,836,480	97.3	65,401	97.3
Ohio	85	24,196,282	190,370	26,240,000	92.2	199,359	95.5
Oklahoma	86	43,576,114	140,511	44,179,840	98.6	142,246	98.8
Oregon	50	33,630,015	40,911	61,641,600	54.6	59,827	68.4
Pennsylvania	30	13,013,400	75,078	28,828,800	45.1	146,887	51.1
Rhode Island	3	677,120	2,598	677,120	100.0	2,598	100.0
South Carolina	44	19,395,200	139,364	19,395,200	100.0	139,364	100.0
South Dakota	65	35,432,636	57,684	48,983,040	72.3	66,452	86.8
Tennessee	83	23,801,110	209,650	26,750,080	89.0	231,631	90.5
Texas	170	161,496,869	325,671	168,648,320	95.8	331,567	98.2
Utah	48	47,583,901	21,831	52,701,440	90.3	24,176	90.3
Vermont	13	5,931,392	19,043	5,937,920	100.0	19,043	100.0
Virginia	29	24,959,360	149,025	25,531,520	97.8	150,997	98.7
Washington	75	37,751,652	68,985	42,743,040	88.3	69,820	98.8
West Virginia	14	15,272,434	81,134	15,411,200	99.1	81,434	99.6
Wisconsin	67	32,783,893	166,653	35,011,200	93.6	168,561	98.9
Wyoming	41	39,834,445	9,834	62,403,840	63.8	12,614	78.0
U. S. TOTAL	2,631	1,474,996,330	4,803,233	1,903,785,600	77.5	5,382,134	89.2
Alaska	9	4,391,000	924	365,481,600	---	525	---
Hawaii	15	3,317,180	5,052	4,099,840	80.9	5,750	87.9
Puerto Rico	17	2,184,591	53,515	2,184,591	100.0	53,515	100.0
Virgin Islands	2	85,120	755	85,120	100.0	755	100.0
NAT. TOTAL	2,674	1,484,974,221	4,863,479	2,275,636,751	65.2	5,442,679	89.4

Prepared by:
Operations Analysis and Records Section, SCS
January 18, 1956

District Cooperators and Conservation Plans Prepared
For Farms and Ranches, Soil Surveys and Percent of State Total
Cumulative as of June 30, 1955

State	SCD Cooperators				Basic conservation plans			Soil surveys		Pilot Projects
	Number	% of Total	Acres	% of Total	Number	Acres	% of Total	Acres	% of Total	W.P. No.
			1,000			1,000		1,000		
Alabama	57,624	27.2	10,009	30.6	47,076	7,950	22.2	19,272	58.9	-
Arizona	4,636	44.5	1,534	2.1	3,187	785	30.6	909	1.2	1
Arkansas	62,294	34.1	13,064	38.8	40,684	8,329	22.3	17,699	52.5	1
California	22,115	16.1	6,557	6.5	16,620	3,291	12.1	8,531	8.5	2
Colorado	15,567	34.2	13,386	20.1	10,603	9,496	23.3	5,822	8.8	1
Connecticut	4,029	25.8	440	14.0	2,403	266	15.4	822	26.2	-
Delaware	1,966	26.4	298	23.5	1,103	182	14.8	594	46.9	-
Florida	19,194	33.7	8,836	25.4	17,017	5,743	29.9	11,123	32.0	-
Georgia	90,747	45.8	17,371	46.4	69,857	13,279	35.2	24,691	65.9	1
Idaho	12,629	31.3	4,736	8.9	3,339	1,348	8.3	7,922	14.9	1
Illinois	41,510	21.2	7,215	20.2	28,537	4,860	14.6	14,021	39.2	3
Indiana	23,375	14.0	3,458	14.9	14,383	2,080	8.6	5,175	22.3	1
Iowa	51,996	25.6	9,473	26.4	35,013	6,395	17.2	14,769	41.2	3
Kansas	62,997	47.9	20,594	39.2	50,771	15,520	38.6	9,700	18.4	5
Kentucky	80,608	36.9	9,797	38.4	37,128	4,528	17.0	11,785	46.2	4
Louisiana	34,234	27.6	7,453	25.8	21,961	4,544	17.7	10,444	36.1	-
Maine	7,582	24.9	1,417	7.1	4,500	905	14.8	3,291	16.6	-
Maryland	14,519	40.2	2,110	33.4	9,975	1,420	27.6	4,753	75.2	-
Massachusetts	6,713	30.2	728	14.4	4,468	499	20.1	1,115	22.1	-
Michigan	27,999	18.0	3,602	9.9	16,224	2,017	10.4	5,249	14.4	-
Minnesota	26,723	14.9	5,219	10.2	14,186	2,317	7.9	8,245	16.1	2
Mississippi	59,374	23.6	10,293	34.0	49,891	8,990	19.8	14,624	48.4	-
Missouri	11,309	4.9	2,337	5.3	6,574	1,247	2.8	3,752	8.5	2
Montana	12,737	36.3	26,129	28.0	8,067	16,076	23.0	11,841	12.7	-
Nebraska	48,456	45.2	16,793	34.2	34,759	11,265	32.4	15,365	31.3	4
Nevada	1,841	59.2	2,059	2.9	1,167	1,139	37.5	1,459	2.1	-
New Hampshire	4,617	34.5	784	13.6	3,079	535	23.0	1,384	24.0	1
New Jersey	6,579	26.5	745	15.5	4,380	496	17.6	2,855	59.3	1
New Mexico	12,217	51.8	26,058	33.5	9,377	20,830	39.7	4,181	5.4	2
New York	34,198	27.4	4,689	15.3	20,468	2,599	16.4	9,311	30.3	4

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State	SCD Cooperators				Basic conservation plans			Soil surveys		Pilot Projects
	Number	% of Total	Acres	% of Total	Number	Acres	% of Total	Acres	% of Total	W.P. No.
			1,000			1,000		1,000		
North Carolina	77,021	26.7	7,911	25.2	60,071	6,145	20.8	13,503	42.9	1
North Dakota	29,393	44.9	18,572	41.4	19,983	11,858	30.6	17,377	38.8	1
Ohio	33,136	16.6	4,731	18.0	25,886	3,633	13.0	8,276	31.5	2
Oklahoma	79,333	55.8	20,155	45.6	54,599	13,098	38.4	29,094	65.8	1
Oregon	7,896	13.2	4,639	7.5	3,535	1,777	5.9	7,145	11.6	-
Pennsylvania	19,935	13.6	2,446	8.5	13,563	1,549	9.2	4,626	16.0	1
Rhode Island	1,036	39.9	124	18.3	827	101	31.8	414	61.2	-
South Carolina	38,842	27.9	6,553	33.8	31,083	5,300	22.3	13,213	68.1	1
South Dakota	29,844	44.9	18,180	37.1	20,033	10,755	30.1	20,412	41.7	1
Tennessee	34,832	15.0	5,008	18.7	23,324	3,173	10.1	9,624	35.9	1
Texas	168,628	50.8	85,758	50.8	86,245	47,096	26.0	46,041	27.3	4
Utah	10,650	44.0	5,977	11.3	6,787	4,126	28.1	1,725	3.3	2
Vermont	9,545	50.1	1,870	31.5	5,105	1,005	26.8	2,542	42.8	-
Virginia	36,350	24.1	6,031	23.6	28,718	4,848	19.0	11,100	43.5	1
Washington	26,881	38.5	9,544	22.3	11,145	2,625	15.9	12,551	29.4	1
West Virginia	32,170	39.5	4,376	28.4	23,212	3,000	28.5	10,272	66.6	1
Wisconsin	34,422	20.4	5,549	15.8	19,634	3,115	11.6	11,131	31.8	1
Wyoming	5,058	40.1	8,255	13.2	3,307	3,596	26.2	3,416	5.5	-
U. S. TOTAL	1,535,357	28.5	452,863	23.8	1,023,854	285,731	19.0	473,166	24.8	58
Alaska	332	63.2	43	0.01	230	29	43.8	1,307	0.4	-
Hawaii	819	14.2	697	17.0	173	110	3.0	732	17.9	-
Caribbean	15,828	29.2	824	36.3	10,273	645	18.9	1,242	54.7	-
NAT'L. TOTAL	1,552,336	28.5	454,427	19.9	1,034,530	286,515	19.0	476,447	20.9	58

Prepared by:
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